

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

1962

It has been my privilege to serve with the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania [Mrs. GRANAHAN] since her election to the 84th Congress. She has served her district and the Nation with great distinction. The entire country is grateful for her vigorous and fruitful efforts to remove smut from the mails. The people of my district in Cleveland, Ohio, were very well aware of Mrs. GRANAHAN's work and instructed me to support her program, which I did.

My best wishes go to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania [Mrs. GRANAHAN] on her new responsibilities. She is eminently qualified to be the best Treasurer in history. I know she will make the effort.

Hon. Brent Spence**SPEECH**

OF

HON. TOM V. MOOREHEAD

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. MOOREHEAD of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pause and pay tribute to a distinguished Member of this body who will be retiring in January after a long and outstanding record of public service. BRENT SPENCE, of Kentucky, has served his district, his State, and the Nation faithfully for 32 years.

It has been a privilege for me to be associated with him in his capacity as chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. As a freshman Member of the House of Representatives, it has been most gratifying for me to serve under a chairman widely recognized for his cooperative bipartisan approach to the problems we have had to face in the committee.

As he leaves the House, I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating him for his fine record as a Member of the House of Representatives, and wishing him every future happiness.

Workhorses Not Rewarded**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 1962

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues, the following editorial which appeared in the Cleveland Press, October 10, 1962:

A WORKHORSE REWARDED

While Congressman WALTER Judd was in Washington last Saturday, helping to pass President Kennedy's foreign aid bill, the President was in Minneapolis trying to beat Judd for reelection.

This surely illustrated the cynical, seamy side of partisan politics.

Only a few days ago, Secretary of State Rusk addressed a "Dear WALTER" letter to

Judd saying, "You really have been a workhorse for us on foreign policy in the House and I am deeply grateful."

Foreign policy is of overwhelming importance, perhaps making the difference between peace and war. And yet the President is making a special effort to unseat this "workhorse." He is urging the election of Judd's opponent, Don Fraser, campaigning on a pledge to support Kennedy 100 percent—in other words, to function as a rubber stamp.

It is understandable that President Kennedy should not support a Republican. But to single Judd out for concentrated opposition denotes a greater emphasis on party than on country. It seems to demonstrate a singular lack of gratitude and appreciation for services to America.

Tribute to Mr. Spence**SPEECH**

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege for me to join with my colleagues of the House of Representatives in paying tribute to a great American—a kindly man—a courageous man. I speak of my chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky, BRENT SPENCE.

All of us who have served on the great Committee on Banking and Currency with this brilliant statesman know of his unequalled contribution as a legislator; of his great service to his country and to his constituents.

It was indeed a great pleasure to have had the opportunity to serve with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

I sincerely wish for him a long continued happy and good life.

John Holton**SPEECH**

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 1962

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words in praise of John W. Holton, who is soon to leave this House, where he has been employed for many years as an aid to former Speaker Sam Rayburn and during the present session as legislative assistant to the present Speaker.

In John's departure, the House is losing one of its most valuable employees. He is a loyal and faithful friend, and a man who has distinguished himself here on the Hill by his conscientious and efficient discharge of his responsibilities. He is eminently fitted and qualified for his new post of Federal Legislative Counsel in the Washington office of the American Bankers Association.

I join with his hundreds of other friends in the Congress in wishing him success and happiness in his new career.

Tribute to the Honorable Brent Spence**SPEECH**

OF

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to join with many others in the House of Representatives in paying tribute to my friend and colleague, the Honorable BRENT SPENCE. It has been a keen source of pleasure to have served with Chairman SPENCE on the House Committee on Banking and Currency during the 87th Congress. As a freshman Member of Congress, I am only sorry that my association with him has been much too brief. However, in this short period of time, I have plainly seen a true exhibition of devotion and dedication to strong personal principles and ideals. He so richly deserves the heartfelt thanks of everyone for his untiring public service, and we will certainly miss his presence here in Congress. It is my sincerest wish that his retirement will bring many years of good health, good fortune, and happiness.

The Cuban Ransom Situation**SPEECH**

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

(Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield so that I may read the rest of these names that I had started to read, when my time had expired. These are Americans who are held prisoners in Cuba, American citizens who are being held prisoners in Cuba on bogus charges:

Raefael del Pino of New York and Miami; Austin Young of Miami; James Wellington King, Miami; Donald Joe Green, York, S.C.; Alfred E. Gibson, Mount Gilbuss, N.C.; James G. Dean, Franklinville, N.C.; Thomas Baker, Dothan, Ala.; Eustace Denbrunt, Baltimore, Md.; Daniel Carswell, East Chester, N.Y.; and Edmund Taransky, New York City.

Those Members who serve these areas I hope will hear this. These are American citizens.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] has expired.

Voting record of Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, 87th Cong., 2d sess.—Continued

Stand	Issue	Status
SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE—continued		
Sponsored	Legislation to establish Bureau of Older Persons in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.	Pending.
Sponsored	Legislation to prevent discrimination on account of age in hiring by Government contractors.	Pending.
Voted for	Raising the amount of retirement income not subject to personal income tax (\$1,200 to \$1,524).	Passed House.
Voted for	Tax deduction for noninsured property damage in storm disaster areas.	Became law.
Voted for	The self-employed individual retirement tax plan.	Became law.
Sponsored	Legislation to provide medical care/hospital insurance for the aged under social security.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation providing \$225,000,000 for low and moderate cost housing for the aged in urban and rural areas.	Defeated in Senate.
Voted for	Increase up to \$15,000 in maximum tax deduction for medical and dental expenses.	Became law.
GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION		
Voted for	Creation of 73 additional Federal judgeships to meet increasing caseloads.	Became law.
Voted for	Increased living expense and mileage allowance for governmental employees traveling on official business.	Became law.
Voted for	Reorganization of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation to prohibit and fix penalties for transportation of gambling paraphernalia.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation to prohibit and fix penalties for transmission of bets by wire communication.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation to prohibit and fix penalties for interstate or foreign travel, or use of the mails, for the purpose of unlawful activity.	Became law.
Voted for	2-year extension of the life of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.	Became law.
Favored	8 reorganization plans, put into effect with consent of Congress, to streamline executive departments, increase efficiency and economy in Government.	Became law.
Favored	Revision of Federal election laws, raising limits on campaign spending, facilitating information on fund reports, and providing tax credit for political contributions.	Passed Senate.
Voted for	Legislation requiring that defense procurement contracts, whenever feasible, be awarded on competitive basis.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation strengthening Federal criminal law relating to bribery, graft, and conflict of interest.	To President.
Voted for	Authority for FCC to require all new TV sets to be equipped to receive both UHF and VHF channels.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation making the dissemination of indecent literature illegal.	Became law.
Sponsored	Resolution to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Consumer Interests.	Pending.
Sponsored	Legislation to provide a more equitable system for the settlement of disputes, grievances, and complaints in all Federal agencies and departments. Put into effect by Executive order.	Pending.
Voted for	Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawing payment of poll or other tax as qualification for voting in Federal elections.	Adopted.
Favored	Legislation proposing a constitutional amendment allowing noncompulsory, nondenominational prayer in all American institutions.	Pending.
Sponsored	Amendment to the Constitution relating to the electoral college method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States.	Became law.
Voted for	Resolution providing for establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a communications satellite system.	Became law.
NATURAL RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE		
Voted for	Legislation to make a start toward solving our farm problem by restricting production, providing lower limits for supports, and providing disposal of surpluses.	Became law.
Voted for	The 1st comprehensive water pollution control program, with Federal assistance to communities trying to safeguard our water resources.	Became law.
Voted for	Expanded program for conversion of salt water to fresh water.	Became law.
Favored	Establishment of an Ice Age Park in Wisconsin.	Pending.
Favored	Establishment of a national wilderness preservation policy and system.	Pending.
Sponsored	National milk sanitation program to eliminate discriminating practices in the sale of milk in interstate commerce, protect consumers and enable Wisconsin producers to enter and compete in other markets.	Became law.
Sponsored	Legislation to end the federally subsidized drainage of wetlands valuable for waterfowl refuge.	Passed Senate.
Favored	Registration of interstate contractors of domestic migratory farmworkers.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation to provide basic health care to children of migratory workers.	Passed Senate.
Voted for	Legislation to curtail exploitation of children by narrowing agricultural child labor exemptions.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation authorizing the construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation-power project; construction of power transmission lines in the Upper Colorado Basin; construction of San Juan-Chama water supply and Navajo Indian irrigation projects; and of other well-planned, necessary flood control, irrigation, and water supply projects.	Passed Senate.
Voted for	Continuation of the Public Law 480 program under which some of our farm surpluses are sold for foreign currencies, or distributed to the needy at home and abroad.	Became law.
VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN		
Voted for	Direct home loan program for World War II and Korean war veterans.	Became law.
Voted for	Payments of special dividends to eligible policyholders of national service life insurance.	Became law.
Voted for	Restoration of rank of general (5 star) to former President Eisenhower.	Became law.
Voted for	Amendment and clarification of reemployment provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act.	Became law.
Voted for	Increase in payments to veterans' widows.	Became law.
Voted for	Increases averaging 9.4 percent in compensation for service-connected disabilities paid to 1.9 million veterans.	Became law.
Voted for	A permanent program of vocational rehabilitation for veterans with service-connected disabilities serving between World War II and the Korean war, and after.	Passed House.
Voted for	Study by VA of problems of elderly, chronically ill or handicapped veterans.	Passed House.
Voted for	Increased compensation for blind veterans.	Became law.
Voted for	Review by independent medical experts of disputed disability or death claims of veterans.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation reopening for 1 year granting national life insurance policies to veterans who were eligible between Oct. 7, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1957.	In conference.
Voted for	Legislation providing that retirement of members of Armed Forces shall be in the highest grade served satisfactorily.	Passed House.
Voted for	Increases in basic allowance for living quarters for members of the Armed Forces.	Became law.
Voted for	Legislation permitting members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, and grants.	Became law.
Voted for	Equalization of per diem travel rates of servicemen with those of Federal employees.	Became law.
Voted for	Increase in readjustment payments to members of Reserve components involuntarily released from active duty.	Became law.

Rollcall record of Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, 87th Cong.

Session	Total roll and quorum calls	Roll-calls	Not voting	Quorum calls	Absent on quorum calls
1st-----	231	116	2	115	6
2d-----	285				

One of the Ten Best Teachers in the Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding young men it is my

privilege to know has recently been accorded a unique and magnificent honor. Robert Saba, of 23 Butterfield Street, Lowell, Mass., a teacher at Wilmington, Mass., High School, has been named, at age 30, one of the "10 most outstanding teachers in the United States for 1962." Bob Saba has been a close personal friend for some years, and I am mighty proud of this recognition of his outstanding achievements. But William A. Kealy told the story of Bob Saba more effectively than I can in a recent edition of the Lowell Sun, and under leave to extend my remarks, I would like my colleagues to have an opportunity to become acquainted with a young man of major talent, Mr. Robert Saba of Lowell, Mass.:

ONE OF TEN BEST TEACHERS IN NATION
(By William A. Kealy)

"Where do we go from here?" might be a good question for one Lowell teacher to ponder. He has just won what is perhaps the

highest award for teachers in the Nation, and he's only 30 years old.

Robert Saba, of 23 Butterfield Street, a teacher at Wilmington High School has been named one of the "10 most outstanding teachers in the United States for 1962." He was chosen for the honor by the board of directors of the Lincoln Museum in Springfield, Ill. The museum has made the coveted award annually to 10 teachers in the United States since 1947 and this is the first time anyone from New England has ever been chosen.

Still walking on cloud 9 and a bit dazed from the shock of the honor, Bob Saba left yesterday for the award banquet at Fort Wayne, Ind. He was further honored by being asked to be the main speaker at the banquet. The Lincoln Museum Foundation is picking up the tab for Bob's 1-week stay in the Hoosier State and is presenting him with a check for \$1,500 besides.

How does he feel about it? "It's the most wonderful thing that's ever happened to me. I still can't believe it. When the phone call came I thought it was a joke. Then I got a telegram and I still wasn't sure until the

State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Kieran, called me to say he also had been notified. I've received about 50 telegrams since then and the phone hasn't stopped ringing."

A teacher in the social studies department in Wilmington, Bob credits the fact that he won the award to his students and his bosses. The citation honoring the Lowell resident states: "This award is given to those teachers whose contributions to the field of education, have been of the highest degree and even beyond the expected dedicated service. In your particular case, we have investigated your teaching methods, your many efforts in helping your students with more than mere classroom teaching."

The significant part of the citation says, "we have investigated your teaching methods." What the foundation actually did was place a young "student-teacher" in Bob's classroom for 8 weeks. Bob was supposed to be helping the young "college student" learn the teaching trade, but the man was actually an investigator for the foundation. Not even the school's principal knew about the real identity of the "student-teacher."

A graduate of the Bartlett junior high and Lowell high schools, Bob received his B.A. in social studies at Boston University. He then went on to Springfield college where he took two master's degrees, one in education and the second in psychiatric social work. He now has most of the credit necessary for a doctorate in social studies and will start writing his dissertation for the Ph. D. in September. He also teaches night school at Boston University.

In 1960 Bob received an award from the National Education Association for "outstanding contributions to the field of education." Boston University has presented him their achievement award for the publication "Narcotics," "The Eastern Orthodox Religion," and "Dissertation On Case Work Analysis," all three of which were printed in the annual year book of the National Conference on Social Work.

The U.S. delegation to the United Nations also presented him with a plaque for the program "An Evening At the U.N." which won international acclaim. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey bought the rights to the program and has made it into a film which they distribute all over the world.

He is a permanent member of the UNESCO Commission of the United Nations, an instructor at the Greater-Boston International Institute, a Case Analyst for the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and has been president of St. George's Syrian Orthodox church, Lowell for the past 3 years.

The youngest of nine children in a widely known Lowell family, Bob's hobbies are collecting books and writing case analyses.

Alabama Delegation Urges Withdrawal of Federal Forces From Mississippi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON, JR.
OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 5, 1962

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events of the last few days in the State of Mississippi have been a matter of grave concern for all thoughtful Americans. The use of Federal troops against U.S. citizens has been shocking and uncalled for. The activities and methods of the Justice Department and the Federal forces have raised

serious constitutional questions. The Members of the Alabama delegation in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States have risen to protest this unwarranted invasion of a State. We have protested to the President asking for an immediate withdrawal of Federal forces from the State of Mississippi. I insert herewith our protest telegram sent to the President on October 2, 1962:

OCTOBER 2, 1962.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

We deplore the use of force at the University of Mississippi just as we did when President Eisenhower sent troops to integrate Central High School in Little Rock. The use of Federal force against fellow Americans can provide satisfaction only to the enemies of our common country. Therefore we urge the immediate removal of troops and Federal marshals from the State of Mississippi.

LISTER HILL, JOHN SPARKMAN, U.S. Senators;
FRANK BOYKIN, GEORGE GRANT,
GEORGE ANDREWS, ALBERT RAINS,
ROBERT JONES, CARL ELLIOTT, KENNETH ROBERTS, ARMISTEAD SELDEN, GEORGE HUDDLESTON, Members of Congress.

Cuba—In 1898 and Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 1, 1962

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the American people, in ever growing numbers, demand action against Russian intervention in this hemisphere.

The Florida press has been particularly alert to this threat at our southern door—only 90 miles from our own beaches. Our editors and feature writers report from the vantage point of close proximity to the danger, and with the advantage of contacts with Cuban exiles now living in Florida.

Over the past months I have had reprinted here in the RECORD stories and editorials from Florida so that these events would be called to the attention of all Members of Congress and other Government leaders. As a further indication of the feelings of our citizens on these matters, I ask that the following be printed in the RECORD:

[From the Miami (Fla.) Herald, Sept. 14, 1962]

SIMILARITIES WITH A DIFFERENCE—CUBA: IN 1898 AND TODAY

It was a day in March in the year 1898. The Senator from Vermont, Redfield Proctor, had just returned from an unofficial visit to Cuba, whose people were deep in a despairing rebellion against Spain, and Washington awaited his words.

Senator Proctor arose to speak before a hushed Senate which shared some of the doubts of the financial community about the gravity of the situation. Let a modern historian take it from there:

"Outside of Havana, where conditions seemed almost normal, the situation," Proctor said, "is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation." Of about 400,000 persons who had

been driven into concentration camps, "one-half had died and one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved. Outside the camps there was only desolation—no crops, no domestic animals; everything of value was destroyed." He described Captain General Blanco (mild-mannered successor of the tyrannical Spanish governor, Weyler) as an amiable gentleman with good intentions but without capacity to relieve the situation or put down the rebellion. Proctor made no recommendation beyond remarking that he was opposed to annexation. He merely reported his observations, in calm and unimpassioned language.

In that day, Congress was far ahead of the President, and even those Americans who had interests in Cuba. Many feared the consequences of a war with Spain. Some expected the destruction of our coastal cities.

When President McKinley came down on the side of intervention, Spain already had attempted to back off. But if it was an unnecessary war spurred in part by emotional events, it was not a war for power or for profit.

"The demand for intervention," Prof. Julius W. Pratt also concludes in "A History of U.S. Foreign Policy," "arose plainly from humanitarian rather than from economic considerations."

What makes Senator Proctor's words poignant today is the demand from another Vermont Senator, WINSTON L. PROUTY, that President Kennedy be authorized to use troops in the Cuba of Fidel Castro.

While Senator PROUTY seems to have teamed with other Republicans to make a partisan issue out of Russian aid to Castro (which it must not become), the situation today is more critical than it was in 1898.

Russia and Castro breathe only defiance and delight in taunts, while imperial Spain was more fearful than frightening. Communism has ejected enough refugees to form a new civilization. Khrushchev's rockets may be no more annoying than Cervera's fleet, yet cadres of the world's only rival military power are sitting in the Western Hemisphere.

Both Houses of Congress had adopted resolutions in support of the Cuban insurgents long before Mr. McKinley came to power, but Washington insisted on temporizing with a situation which continued to worsen the longer it was tolerated.

Saying the obvious things in 37 languages over the Voice of America ("We will not be intimidated," etc.) is not likely to deter Khrushchev or discourage Castro.

It is all very well for Secretary of State Rusk to intone that the administration would not permit Cuba to become a base for Communist aggression.

Who would?

Then why ignore the fact of history that any such Soviet base has that purpose, and that purpose alone?

Sense of Congress With Respect to Berlin

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER H. MOELLER
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 5, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration House Concurrent Resolution 570.

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to give enthusiastic support of House Concurrent Resolution 570 and join with

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years of experience as a missionary in Cuba.

Therefore, I am pleased to be able to share the benefits of his views with my colleagues here in the Congress. His letter follows:

OCTOBER 3, 1962.

Hon. JOHN B. ANDERSON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON: Thanks for sending your information bulletin about proposed legislation and other matters before the Congress. I appreciate this courtesy very much.

I am much concerned about Cuba, as I was a missionary to that country for 30 years. I left Cuba on October 31, 1960, and was immediately placed in charge of the refugee program for Cuban refugees in Miami, Fla., for the Methodist Church, and for the Grand Lodge of Florida F. & A.M. That position I resigned, to again enter the pastorate, and was appointed to the Methodist Church of Albany, Ill. I give this background in order to say what follows:

1. My belief is that we can never win over the Communists in Cuba, except by direct military action. If it means all-out war, it is better now than later.

2. The Communist buildup in Cuba is a threat of first magnitude to the security of the United States and of this hemisphere. It ought to be stopped, no matter if it means world war III. This I say with a heavy heart, but to be enslaved by communism is worse than atomic war. Our present policy will not stop the Communists. Military action of the toughest and completest sort is what will stop them. They use our fear of war to keep encroaching on our rights.

3. In the face of atomic warfare as a definite possibility, are we not being foolish on a national scale by not providing adequate shelters for all the American people for atomic fallout? Otherwise it is like seeing the dread winter snows approach, and not provide warm clothing so as to be equal to the season.

4. All of us should be much in prayer. If we make God our ally, we will have a better chance of surviving.

5. Our prayers are with you in your unceasing efforts for the good of all the American people. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CARL D. STEWART,
Pastor, Albany Methodist Church,
Albany, Ill.

Reds Arms Buildup in Cuba Threatens U.S. Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT DOLE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, no recent event has more deeply shocked the American people than the news that Russian military hardware, accompanied by thousands of Soviet technicians, continues to pour into Castro's Red Cuba. Today, just 90 miles from the United States, anti-aircraft missiles are being installed by the Soviet technicians, many of whom are suspected of being members of the Russian Armed Forces, even though not in uniform.

As more ships bearing men and munitions arrive in Cuba, it becomes increasingly apparent that the Soviet Union is establishing a base in the Western Hemisphere from which an attack might one day be mounted against the United States. Who can say that the next step will not be the installation of short- and intermediate-range ballistic missiles which could be launched against the United States in the event of war or even in the event of an effort to free Cuba from the Communist tyranny? Moreover, the very presence of thousands of Soviet technicians lessen the chance for a successful revolution to overthrow Castro from within Cuba.

While Berlin and the wall continue to dominate the headlines, it is my belief that the Russian military buildup in Cuba poses a potentially graver threat to American security. The U.S. Government and its responsible leaders have not faced up to this crisis. There have been some wavering words but an ultimatum is clearly needed now. The Red buildup in Cuba must be halted. The very least that should be done is to place a blockade upon further movements of men and military equipment into Cuba.

The Monroe Doctrine has been a continuing part of U.S. foreign policy since it was enunciated by President Monroe on December 2, 1823. The European nations were then clearly told to keep "hands off" the Western Hemisphere. The doctrine proclaimed that the United States "should consider any attempt on their (European nations) part to extend the system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

Clearly Russia is extending its system to this hemisphere and just as clearly this extension is dangerous to American peace and security. Now, 139 years after it was proclaimed, is the Monroe Doctrine to be scrapped? It will go by default unless this administration displays courage, resolution, and firmness in meeting the Communist threat in Cuba. The folly of President Kennedy's April 16, 1961, decision that anti-Castro Cubans could not have the support of their own air force, coupled with his decision of April 17 prohibiting the use of U.S. planes, sealed the doom of the Cuban invasion forces.

Mississippi

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from El Diario De Nueva York of October 4, 1962:

MISSISSIPPI

The situation at the University of Mississippi was fraught with tremendous danger for this country. President Kennedy,

rightfully so, hesitated at first in hopes of avoiding the bloodshed which seemed inevitable.

Finally, when he could no longer withhold Federal troops for fear of permitting Gov. Ross Barnett to dominate the situation, the President moved with decision. The fact that two persons were killed in the rioting, was no fault of the National Guard or the Federal marshals, but rather of the agitators who seemed determined to create such a bloody incident—and would have done so under any circumstances.

John F. Kennedy did what he had to do—what he was sworn to do as President of the United States. He defended the Constitution, and he did it with a minimum of bloodshed under circumstances which were extremely delicate and difficult. Unfortunately, the situation is still difficult but the President has now shown that he is not to be trifled with in his defense of the law.

We trust that Attorney General Robert Kennedy will use every means at the disposal of the Federal Government to prosecute former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker who was responsible for at least one of the riots in which blood was spilled. Unless it can be determined that Walker is mentally ill (which psychiatrists evidently believe) he stands accused in the public mind of the death of the two persons killed in the rioting; it was he who egged on the demonstrators in an inflammatory speech at the foot of the Confederate monument.

While there has been considerable criticism on the slowness with which the President appeared to have acted, it is now evident by what has happened that his slowness was not vacillation, but a hope to avoid bloodshed by persuading the southern leaders to accept the inevitable.

Farm Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, recently this House voted on a series of bills affecting our farm families and in general farm economy.

In answer to many requests I have prepared the following short history of our actions on this legislation:

Many pages will be filled before we hear the last about our farm problems, farm aid, farm programs, and farm politics.

It seems to be a never-ending source of controversy, especially so in Federal election years. One solution might be to force all farm legislation up for action during the off years, rather than when Congress is running.

Our main trouble stems from the simple fact that too few of us are really informed on the problem. This gets to be a bigger problem every year because of the advanced technique of public relations.

It is no secret that volumes of pages, releases, reports, and speeches go out daily supporting the position of the party in power. This is true under both political banners. Every year we are told that the new program will save money, cut surpluses, and provide more

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to underdeveloped nations, and brightening the prospects of the common man everywhere bear the impress of his labors.

May the next few months of rest from this toil bring him back to us reinvigorated for the tasks of the 88th Congress.

Another Back-Door Scheme To Put More Government in Business and in Competition With Well-Established Taxpaying Private Enterprise

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 1962

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to focus congressional attention on pending developments that will place the Federal Government in direct competition with existing private industries and drastically alter the operation of many existing industries. I refer to a "research" project being established by the Forest Service near Princeton, W. Va.

This \$600,000 research project, known as the Forest Service Timber Marketing and Utilization Center, will be operational next spring. The Forest Service is already drafting plans and agreements to provide the lumber concentration, processing, and marketing program with 5 to 15 million board feet of lumber annually.

This program calls for purchase of the entire lumber output of several local mills by a yet-to-be-organized area redevelopment corporation. Lumber will be delivered to the Forest Service lumber concentration yard where it will be graded, sorted, trimmed, edged, air or kiln seasoned, planed, resorted, and sold on the open market by the Forest Service.

This project will buy lumber—at what may become subsidized rates—from various sizes of mills, process the lumber, and sell it to furniture mills, flooring mills and other area lumber users. This project, thus, will compete with existing lumber buyers who buy rough lumber for their own remanufacture and use. It will also compete in the marketplace with competent lumber manufacturers who do their own primary processing for sale to the same furniture mills, flooring mills, and other lumber users.

Proceeds of the finished lumber sales would go to this proposed corporation which would pay the Forest Service processing and marketing fee. Amazingly this fee is currently calculated as finished lumber selling prices minus the corporation costs. Thus the Forest Service will accept all net profits or support all losses in the processing and marketing operations.

Assets of the nonprofit \$300,000 corporation will be used to finance similar

projects at the Princeton lab. Acting as a local revolving fund the corporation permits this Forest Service project to bypass congressional Appropriations Committees.

The appropriation history of this project is amazing. It was never considered by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies which has jurisdiction on Forest Service appropriations. It was never considered by the full House Appropriations Committee nor by the whole body of the House. The project was not even a request of the Forest Service in the 1962 budget. It was added by the Senate Appropriations Committee at the insistence of Senator ROBERT C. BYRD of West Virginia.

Since hearing records are not made available to the public until the appropriation bill is reported to the floor no industry members were afforded an opportunity in the House or the Senate to be heard on this far-reaching Federal intrusion into the lumber industry.

Mr. Speaker, I and several members of the House Appropriations Committee object strongly to two procedural aspects of this project: First, the original proposal was not considered by any House committee—and parenthetically, a reading of the Senate hearings would not suggest the full scope of this project—and, second, the creation of a private revolving fund to bypass the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon the Forest Service to hold present plans in abeyance until the House Appropriations Committee may consider the desirability of financing a Federal lumber processing project in direct competition with existing lumber industries. I consider the purpose of this project as well as its financial history highly irregular and demand that the House Appropriations Committee review the proposed program. It is my belief that the Forest Service should present to the Appropriations Committee a full and complete statement on the proposed program early next session.

Birmingham's Office Park

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 1962

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, increasing attention is being given all over the Nation to the splendid advancements being made in every aspect of the life of Birmingham, Ala., and her citizens.

In this month's issue of *Products*, the quarterly publication of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., there is an unusually fine description of Birmingham Office Park.

The response which greeted my recent sending of information about Birmingham to my colleagues makes me feel confident that all Members of Congress

will be interested in this article and thus I take the liberty to insert it in the Record at this point:

OFFICE IN A PARK

Urban planners, recognizing the merits of openness and beauty are striving valiantly today to add a touch of nature to metropolitan developments. And while many city schemes now include plazas, fountains, and trees, the high cost and scarcity of land seriously limit them in their attempts to duplicate nature.

At least one private developer, Ervin Jackson, of Birmingham, Ala., wasn't content to settle for the restrictions the city imposed. Reasoned Mr. Jackson: "If you can't take the country to the business center, why not move the offices to the suburbs?" Thus, Office Park was born.

Mr. Jackson, as vice president of Jackson Securities & Investment Co., exposed his dream of converting a 75-acre tract of suburban woodland into a modern business community to Birmingham bankers. The plan so impressed the financiers that, in an almost unprecedented move, they have on two occasions given mortgage commitments before a single lease was ever signed.

The rest is history. Mr. Jackson cleared 35 acres in Mountain Brook, Birmingham's finest residential section leaving additional woodland as a buffer against commercial encroachment. A code was established that tightly controlled the size, type, and function of buildings in Office Park. Furthermore, all plans were subject to review by an architectural control committee.

Today, Office Park is a successful business center in a town-and-country setting. Nearly 50 major concerns—names such as Du Pont, G.E., Republic Steel, and Alcoa—occupy space in the park's eight major buildings. A few firms own and occupy an entire building. But in most cases, multiple tenants rent space in the various buildings on 3- to 5-year leases.

In addition to the eight office buildings, there is one central unit (known as the space lounge) which serves as a cafeteria for the entire complex. In all, Office Park provides 150,000 square feet of tranquil, uncongested space, plus convenient free parking, for this business community of over 650 persons. And to accommodate almost certain future demands, the master plan provides space for four additional buildings, one of which is under construction.

While Office Park may seem as secluded as Shangri-La it is in reality just off U.S. Route 280 about 10 minutes from downtown Birmingham. And as a further bonus, it is surrounded by five of the city's best country clubs. So in Birmingham, at least, businessmen have discovered with the help of the Jacksons that they can have the advantages of the country and the city, too.

The Cuban Situation

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 6, 1962

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have just received the following thought-provoking letter from Rev. Carl D. Stewart, pastor of the Albany Methodist Church at Albany, Ill.

In my opinion, he is eminently qualified to give us his thoughtful and revealing appraisal that is based on his 30